植物保护

云南省烟草野火病菌毒素的致病性评价*

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摘要 主要通过对烟草野火病菌菌株(Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci)致病力与其粗毒素毒力的相关性的研究,评价了烟草野火病菌毒素在致病过程中的作用。结果表明:①野火菌毒素毒力与其菌株的致病力呈极显著相关性,相关系数r达0.928;②高感和中感品种K326,云85对病原菌的感病性与对菌毒素的敏感性在P<0.05的水平上有相关关系;③从病斑处可以分离到该毒素,再接种能重现野火病症状;④抑菌物质对病原菌和病菌毒素的抑制作用相一致。

关键词 烟草野火病菌; 野火菌毒素; 致病力; 毒力

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The Pathogenicity Appraising of Tabtoxin in *Pseudomonas* syringae pv. *Tabaci* in Yunnan

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Abstract

The pathogenicity of tabtoxin is appraised mostly based on whether the pathogenicity of strains is correlative or not with the virulence of their tabtoxins. The results are that: 1The correlation of the tabtoxins *virulence and the strains* pathogenicity is best significant and the coefficient is 0.928; 2The reaction of Yunyan 85 and K326 to the strains and their tabtoxins is correlative at P < 0.05 level; 3Tabtoxin could be isolated from the disease area and brings about the wild-fire symptom again; 4The inhibitory action of inhibitory substance to the strains and their tabtoxins are in agreement.

Key words Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci; tabtoxin; pathogenicity; virulence

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